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RECENT ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Report of the Executive Director

The present report summarizes the recent activities undertaken by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to implement the decisions of the Governing Council in line with the five focal areas of UNEP. In addition, the report informs the High-level Committee of Ministers and Officials of the activities of UNEP in the field of communication and public information, the status of the Environment Fund and the trust funds established in support of the work of the High-level Committee of Ministers and Officials, as at 15 September 1999, the staffing of UNEP as at 30 September 1999 as well as the functions of the divisions and their responsibilities in the implementation of the decisions adopted at the twentieth session of the Governing Council.

* UNEP/HLC/4/1.

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REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ON MAJOR RECENT ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

A. Introduction

1. In keeping with the spirit of the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, as adopted by the Governing Council at its nineteenth session, the Council further adopted at its fifth special session, on 22 May 1998, Decision SS. V/2: Revitalization, reform and strengthening of the United Nations Environment Programme. The decision articulates UNEP's five areas of concentration, namely:

(a) Environmental information, assessment and research, including environmental emergency response capacity and strengthening of the early warning and assessment functions of the United Nations Environment Programme;

(b) Enhanced coordination of environmental conventions and development of environmental policy instruments;

(c) Fresh water;

(d) Technology transfer and industry;

(e) Support to Africa;

as well as other priority areas as established by the Governing Council at its nineteenth session.

2. In line with the above areas of concentration, this document highlights the major recent activities undertaken by UNEP since the conclusion of the twentieth session of the Governing Council, 1 to 5 February. It also presents the major activities of UNEP in the field of communications and public information from the twentieth session of the Governing Council to date. It also highlights the status of the Environment Fund and that of the trust funds established in support of the work of the High-Level Committee of Ministers and Officials, as at 15 September, as well as a brief report on the staffing of UNEP, as at 30 September. Finally, the document provides the new structure and priority programmes for UNEP and the respective functions of the divisions, as determined by the Executive Director immediately after the twentieth session of the Governing Council.

B. Recent activities of UNEP in line with the five areas of concentration

3. One of the core mandates of UNEP is to set the strategic direction of the United Nations system in the field of environment. To this end, UNEP's environmental monitoring, assessment, information and research provides the foundation on which to forecast and prepare for environmental problems at the global and regional level.

Environmental information and assessment

4. In the area of environmental information, assessment and early warning, the most notable achievement for the period was the launch of the second Global Environment Outlook 2000 report (GEO-2000) on 15 September in London. The report was presented to the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UNEP and UNCHS (Habitat) on 21 September in Nairobi. (see also paragraph 32). GEO-2000 is a comprehensive policy relevant report on the state of the global environment, and an authoritative assessment of the environmental crisis facing humanity in the new millennium. The report also sets out recommendations for immediate and integrated actions. The GEO series includes an overview booklet, three regional reports focusing on Small Island Developing States and an on-line Internet version. GEO-2000 will be available in the six United Nations languages and further launches are planned in different regions of the world, such as: Lima, Rio de Janeiro, Paris and Bangkok. The report has generated extensive global media interest, with BBC radio, TV and Internet coverage as well as worldwide newswire pick-up by agencies such as Reuters, AFP and AP. A youth version of GEO-2000, entitled "Pachamama – Our Earth, Our Future" will be launched in Honolulu at the Millennium Young People's Congress on 26 October.

5. UNEP initiated the Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA). The main objective being to develop a comprehensive strategic assessment to identify priorities for remedial and mitigatory actions in international waters, including marine and fresh water. The project will identify not only existing and emerging ecological problems in transboundary waters but also their societal root causes and the barriers to be overcome. GIWA will also address the assessment needs of other UNEP activities in the field of water, such as the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) and the Regional Seas Programme. The GIWA Coordination Office was established in July and staff recruitment is under way. The funding secured to date for GIWA amounts to 14 million USD for the four-year period. Half the finance has been put up by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) while the other half comes from the Governments of Finland, Sweden and United States, the Municipality and University of Kalmar and UNEP. However, there is an urgent need for additional funding as well as contributions in kind. A GIWA presentation brochure, poster, and web site (www.giwa.net) have been produced. (see also paragraph 30.)

6. In the field of monitoring biological diversity, UNEP is actively working with the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) in Cambridge and is looking into the possibility of WCMC becoming the assessment tool for UNEP in the field of biological diversity. UNEP also works closely with partners of the Ecosystem Conservation Group (ECG), namely: UNESCO; FAO; UNDP; WWF; IUCN; and the World Bank, to make information concerning issues related to ecosystem conservation available on the internet.

7. In the area of improving access to environmental information, UNEP's global environmental information exchange network, INFOTERRA, is being reformed to ensure better public access to information for the purpose of increasing the capacity of the public to participate in environmental decision-making. The aim is to establish a formal information service on environmental matters in the countries that are INFOTERRA network partners by forming a consortium of key environmental information providers and major user groups. A related

activity is the promotion of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, specifically through awareness raising workshops and the development of formal structures at the national level to engage the public and major groups in environmental decision-making processes.

8. With regard to the Mecure satellite communications system, UNEP took over legal responsibility for the system on 1 April, accepting full responsibility for its operation. The system aims to enhance telecommunications between partner locations, particularly those in developing countries. The Mecure system carries all e-mail and internet/e-mail traffic and increasing fax and video conference traffic into and from Gigiri. Fifteen earth stations are operational. Discussions are continuing with the United Nations Information Technology Services Division on the operational compatibility of UNEPnet/Mecure and the United Ntions global telecommunications facilities. UNEP is continuing to address the cost effectiveness of the system. Negotiations with the Government of Kenya regarding the addition of voice telephony have been accelerated with a meeting scheduled for 30 September.

Response to environmental emergencies

9. As has been demonstrated in its response to the forest fires in Indonesia and the resultant transboundary air pollution affecting neighbouring countries, UNEP's technical expertise has been extended to include immediate assistance to countries experiencing environmental emergencies. During the reporting period, UNEP responded to the conflict in the Balkans, the earthquake in Turkey in August, and the flooding from the Yangtze River in China. (see also paragraph 23).

10. In early May, the Executive Director established the UNEP/Habitat Task Force on Environment and Human Settlements in the Balkans (BTF), and reconstituted the Task Force in June, with former Finnish Environment and Development Co-operation Minister, Pekka Haavisto, as its Chairperson. The Task Force undertook technical missions to Kosovo, Serbia and Montenegro, to assess the direct environmental and human settlements impacts of the Balkans conflict. In support of the wider United Nations system effort in the region, the Task Force worked closely with WHO, IAEA and UNDP on particular tasks. The final report on the work of all the missions will be submitted to the Secretary-General this October. The report will help identify follow-up actions addressing the environmental problems in the region, including short-, medium- and long-term environmental challenges, a priority list for environmental action, and proposals of priorities for future fact-finding issues. (The latest information on the work of BTF can be accessed on the Internet at http://www.grid.unep.ch/btf)

11. UNEP is preparing a comprehensive strategy on environmental emergencies in close consultation with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UNDP, the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR), UNICEF and leading NGOs such as IUCN and WWF.

Enhanced coordination of environmental conventions

12. UNEP has been playing an active role in the promotion of collaboration between multilateral environmental conventions and provides programmatic support. UNEP organized the Second Global Meeting of Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans, 5-8 July in The Hague. With the participation of the secretariats of various global environmental conventions and regional seas conventions and Action Plans, the meeting discussed how best to exploit synergies among conventions and how the process of collaboration could be moved forward. The discussion of the meeting concerned the implementation of the following:

(a) The Jakarta Mandate of the Convention on Biological Diversity on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity;

(b) The International Coral Reef Initiative;

(c) The Barbados Plan of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (SIDS);

(d) The Buenos Aires Work Programme of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);

(e) The Global Plan of Action for Marine Mammals.

13. Top priority has been given to the revitalization of the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans. In addition to the above mentioned meeting, UNEP is building stronger bridges between the regional seas conventions and action plans, and global conventions and related international agreements, including substantial progress in a number of other areas, such as:

(a) Promoting and facilitating horizontal cooperation;

(b) Integrating the work into the implementation, development and use of the GIWA;

(c) Strengthening their capacity in the implementation of the GPA;

(d) Identifying priority areas in the work programme, particularly of the African and Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans, which require programmatic support from UNEP;

(e) Strengthening information management capacities including improved exchange of information with the global environmental conventions and related international agreements.

14. With regard to the Abidjan, Nairobi, Cartagena and Jeddah Conventions and the East Asian Seas and South Asian Seas Action Plans, UNEP has approached Governments to increase financial support.

15. As guided by Decisions 20/18 (Environmental conventions) and 20/28 (Promoting interlinkages among global environmental issues and human needs), UNEP, in cooperation with the United Nations University (UNU) and the Global Environmental Information Centre and the

Institute of Advanced Studies/UNU, co-sponsored the International Conference on Synergies and Coordination between Multilateral Environmental Agreements, Tokyo, 14-16 July. The Conference resulted in a series of recommendations on the promotion of interlinkages among multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), in the areas of harmonization of information systems and information exchanges, finance, scientific mechanisms and synergies for sustainable development. Following the cooperation demonstrated during this meeting, UNEP and UNU are working closely with a view to establishing a Memorandum of Understanding on environmental cooperation.

16. Also guided by Decision 20/28, work has begun, in partnership with the World Bank, WHO and NASA, on the preparation of a second interlinkages report. The first report, entitled "Protecting Our Planet: Securing Our Future", was launched in London on 15 June, and has been widely distributed since, with a view to bringing to the world information on the interlinkages between global environmental issues and human needs. On 25 October during the fifth Conference of Parties (COP-5) to UNFCCC, UNEP and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) will host the first meeting of the Subsidiary and Scientific Bodies of Environmental Conventions. The meeting will explore areas of collaboration among environmental conventions at the scientific and technical levels. The Chairpersons of the subsidiary bodies of the following conventions as well as the Chairperson of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) have been invited:

(a) UNFCCC;

(b) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);

(c) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Counties Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa (UNCCD);

(d) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES);

(e) Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (RAMSAR);

(f) The Montreal Protocol on the Depletion of the Ozone Layer;

(g) The Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent on Trade in Hazardous Chemicals;

(h) The Cartagena Convention (Caribbean);

(i) The Barcelona Convention (Mediterranean);

(j) The Helsinki Convention (Baltic Sea).

17. On 26-27 October, alongside the COP-5 to UNFCCC, UNEP and the World Bank will be hosting the meeting of the reconstituted group of experts on the interlinkages between global

environmental issues. This group, under the guidance of the meetings of Subsidiary, Scientific and Technical Bodies of Conventions will follow-up on the first interlinkages assessment report mentioned above. The main outcome of this meeting will be a detailed work plan for follow-up to the first report including possible regional reports and interlinkages management tools.

18. A meeting of directors of the secretariats of global conventions and key Regional Seas Conventions is being planned for the end of the first quarter of 2000. The aim of the meeting will be to define concrete collaborative actions in areas such as the streamlining of national reporting on the implementation of the conventions, trade and environment, tourism, harmonization of nomenclature and legal principles. Follow-up to the recommendations of these meetings will be taken into account in the programme of work of UNEP for the period 2000-2001. In addition, UNEP will discuss with convention secretariats priority areas which can be supported programmatically by UNEP, particularly where these areas interface directly with the programme of work of UNEP.

19. As regards the Convention on Biological Diversity, UNEP has supported the resumption of negotiations for a protocol on Biosafety, through the organization of preparatory meetings in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. Addressing the concerns of the African region, UNEP, within the framework of the AMCEN Biodiversity Network, convened two special expert consultations on the Protocol on Biosafety, 28-29 January, and 23-24 August, to support awareness building and consensus on critical articles of the Biosafety Protocol (see also paragraph 46). UNEP has also promoted capacity building in activities pertinent to biosafety, including the implementation of the UNEP/GEF Pilot Biosafety Enabling Activity Project. During 1999 a total of four meetings were held and four meetings are scheduled for awareness building and training.

Development of environmental policy instruments

20. UNEP has been active in the development of environmental policy instruments, including environmental law and institution building, the use of economic and other policy instruments, as well as resource mobilization targeted to its areas of concentration.

21. In accordance with Decision 20/3 (Programme for the development and periodic review of environmental law beyond the year 2000), UNEP has initiated the preparation of the new programme, Montevideo Programme III, for the development and periodic review of environmental law for the first decade of the next millennium.

22. UNEP, in partnership with UNDP, the Supreme Court of the Philippines and the Hanns Seidel Foundation, organized the Southeast Asian Justices Symposium: The Law on Sustainable Development, Manila, 4-7 March. The Symposium was the first of its kind in the region, and was attended by justices and legal experts from the countries of the region. The symposium concluded the Manila Resolution, which called upon the governments of the region to sensitize their judiciaries to the role of the judiciary in sustainable development.

23. UNEP also provided the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat with legal assistance to develop an outline of possible international arrangements for combating

transboundary air pollution, particularly haze arising from forest fires. A concept paper in this regard was presented to the ASEAN meeting of senior government officials, held in Brunei Darussalam on 16 April.

24. UNEP, with the support the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, and Japan, convened a Workshop on Enforcement of and Compliance with Multilateral Environmental Agreements, 12-14 July in Geneva. The workshop focused on the Basel Convention, the CITES and the Ozone treaties (the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol). Conclusions and recommendations for systematizing future efforts to control the violations of multilateral environmental agreements were drawn up.

25. Decision 20/29 (Policy and advisory services of the United Nations Environment Programme in the key area of economics, trade and financial services) provides guidance for the activities of UNEP concerning capacity-building in the use of economic and policy tools, as well as the preparation of policy options and studies on the relationship between trade and environment. In accordance with Decision 20/29, UNEP has been active in assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition with capacity building. Such assistance has been in the form of the use of policy instruments such as economic instruments, environmental accounting, environmental impact assessment, environmental resource assessment, environmental risk assessment, environmental technology assessment, and environmental management systems for urban management.

26. In the area of trade and environment, national stakeholder meetings were convened to review case studies on the environmental impacts of trade liberalization in Romania, Uganda (March), Bangladesh and India (May), to assess the environmental impacts of trade liberalization on specific sectors and develop policy packages and economic instruments for integrating environmental considerations in trade policies. UNEP is also preparing a possible agreement of cooperation between UNEP and WTO. In addition, UNEP organized a number of meetings, including a UNEP/WTO meeting on UNEP-administered conventions in July, to enhance understanding between the secretariats of MEAs and WTO on the interface between trade and environment and the core and underlying principles for the functioning of MEAs and WTO. Two briefing sessions were organized on ongoing and proposed UNEP activities on trade and UNEP/WTO collaborative efforts, addressed to the Permanent Missions based in Geneva and Nairobi, on 23 June and 8 July, respectively.

27. As regards the enhanced involvement of major groups, UNEP organized on 20-22 September 1999, a meeting, "African NGOs – UNEP Partnership", which aimed to strengthen collaborative links between UNEP and African NGOs. UNEP's support for Africa was reiterated and an invitation was extended to NGOs to assist UNEP in the implementation of its African initiatives. UNEP renewed its commitment to strengthen partnerships with and involve major groups (the scientific community, civil society, NGOs and the private sector) in policy development and advocacy to improve environmental management and to promote sustainable development. The meeting exchanged views on the key role of women in ecosystem management and control of environmental degradation. The meeting prepared a position paper to be presented at the Seoul International Conference of NGOs, which will be held from 10-16

October in Korea, the theme of which is "The Role of NGOs in the 21st Century: inspire, Empower, Act!". (See also paragraph 42-47).

28. In the area of resource mobilization, UNEP has been active in approaching and exploiting a number of diverse sources of finance. A number of positive responses have been obtained from various sources, including from developing countries, the private sector and countries with economies in transition. UNEP is preparing a strategy to increase and diversify its financial resources. The strategy will be finalized by October and distributed to Governments.

29. The Environmental Management Group (EMG), which will be established in accordance with the General Assembly resolution A/RES/53/242 (Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements) of 28 July, will function as a mechanism for enhancing coordination among the various United Nations organizations on environmental issues. (Refer to document UNEP/HLC/4/INF/2.)

Fresh water

30. Issues relevant to fresh water are addressed within the context of the coastal and marine environment with close linkages to the demands resulting from an increasing population, industrialization and urbanization. In its efforts to develop policy options for water management, UNEP developed a water policy in August. It aims to take steps to better focus the water programme in a manner consistent with the new functional divisions. The fully-fledged water policy document is being finalized for presentation at the extra-ordinary meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives, scheduled for 13 October.

31. The steps to be articulated in the water policy of UNEP include:

(a) Establishment of a UNEP advisory board to assist in identifying emerging water issues;

(b) Initiation of an assessment of the value of UNEP's involvement in different global initiatives and meetings in the water field;

(c) Securing an agreement on the role of the Global International Waters Assessment (GIWA) with respect to the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) (see also paragraph 5.);

(d) Adopting modalities to ensure the appropriate coordination between the various regional seas programmes and GPA, GIWA and the Law of the Sea Secretariat;

(e) Initiation of an assessment of the EMINWA (Environmentally Sound Management of Inland Waters) programme;

(f) Adopting steps to address the United Nations system coordination issues with respect to water.

32. UNEP's water policy is in response to the outcome of the seventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, which dealt with issues of ocean management within the United Nations system. UNEP provides leadership within the United Nations system with respect to ocean management in keeping with its role as Chair of the Oceans and Coastal Areas Subcommittee of the Administrative Committee of Coordination (ACC). UNEP's contribution to the UN General Assembly Special Session for Small Island Developing States (SIDS), 27-28 September, includes the launching of several State of the Environment Assessment reports on SIDS (see paragraph 4), the publication of a special SIDS issue of "Our Planet", and a side event launching the clearing house of the GPA. Institutionally, UNEP has appointed a SIDS officer who is based in UNEP's New York office on an interim basis.

33. In accordance with Decision 20/19 B (which is the Contribution of the United Nations Environment Programme to the Commission on Sustainable Development at its seventh session, referring to the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities), the work of the GPA commenced, with the formal establishment in August, of the UNEP/GPA Coordination Office in the Hague. In consultation with WHO and Habitat, a Strategic Action Plan on Sewage has been developed, the culmination of which will be a Global Conference on Building Partnership for Sewage Management, to be held in 2001. Preparations are under way for the convening of a Preparatory meeting for the First Intergovernmental Review on Implementation of the GPA, to be held on 15-16 December, in The Hague.

Technology transfer and industry

34. UNEP is working towards incorporating environmental and social components into the development policy of market economies, with an emphasis on cleaner production, changing consumption patterns and the potential harmful risks of chemical products. UNEP also recognizes the need to work in partnership with various stakeholders, including the private sector and local authorities.

35. UNEP, through the International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC), has been playing an active role in the transfer of environmentally sound technologies (ESTs), in particular, information on ESTs for freshwater management as well as urban environmental management. Activities include the issuance of Version 2 of the information exchange system "MaESTro", the production of two source books on ESTs for air quality management and waste management in SIDs and the launch of a first survey of endogenous technologies. A total of five roundtables and workshops were held in 1999 in Poland, the Philippines, Korea, Hungry and Egypt, with a view to continuing fostering technology cooperation and transfer, and capacity building.

36. As regards cleaner production, the signing ceremony on the International Declaration on Cleaner Production took place during the seventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-7), April. The ceremony brought the total number of signatories to over 40 Governments, and more than 70 companies and business associations. The Declaration aims at encouraging new and additional finance and investment for preventative technology options and the promotion of environmentally sound technology cooperation and transfer between countries. Its implementation is assisted by UNEP's global network of Cleaner Production partners such as

15 UNIDO/UNEP National Cleaner Production Centres. UNEP also initiated the preparation for the sixth High Level Seminar on Cleaner Production, to be held in Montreal, in October. A Norwegian funded project "Financing Cleaner Production Investments" is ongoing, focusing on Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Viet Nam.

37. The UNEP/WTO Tour Operators Initiative for Sustainable Tourism Development was presented at CSD-7, following which the first meeting of the members who support the Initiative was organized in Paris on 21-22 June, to work on the modalities of the Initiative. To date, 34 companies have signed a letter expressing their intent to be involved in the Initiative. The official launch of the Initiative is planned for March 2000.

38. Under the framework of the Financial Institutions Initiative, UNEP convened the fourth International Conference of the UNEP Insurance Industry Initiative "Natural Capital at Risk", Oslo, 10-11 June, and the fifth Roundtable Meeting of the UNEP Financial Institutions Initiative, Chicago, in September 1999. UNEP has published the first results of the Implementation Survey of the Signatories to the Initiative, carried out in 1998. It initiated a survey for the Insurance Industry Initiative, and published a paper on the "Kyoto Protocol and beyond: Potential implications for the insurance industry", as well as an update of the UNEP Co2 indicator Paper.

39. To enhance the involvement of industry, UNEP supported the initiative launched by the Secretary-General in Davos in January, calling for business and industry to implement universally recognized principles: human rights, labour rights, and the Rio principles. In this regard, UNEP contributed to the preparation of the United Nations business web site, developed the Global Reporting Initiative, which aims at public reporting by companies of their environmental performance, and published a review of environmental disclosure in the oil industry. UNEP also organized on 17-18 September the annual consultative meeting with industry associations worldwide.

40. In the field of energy conservation and the protection of the ozone layer, UNEP works to raise awareness and build capacities for the better use of efficient and renewable energy technologies. The activity targets the private sectors of both developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and financial institutions considering loans for adopting efficient and renewable energy technologies. UNEP, with the support of the Multilateral Trust Fund, GEF and other contributors (the level of trust fund for 1999 will be US$ 10.1 million, also works to expand the OzonAction Programme and related clearing house functions, aiming at the global information exchange and regional networking, the preparation of country programmes and the development of national institutional capacity, and the training at national and regional levels, to assist in the timely implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

41. As regards chemicals, UNEP, together with FAO, has taken steps to promote the implementation, on a voluntary basis, of the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent. UNEP continues to develop the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), in view of the tentative agreement, reached at the third Intergovernmental Negotiation Committee, 6 to 11 September, in Geneva, to subject internationally produced POPs to prohibitions, and to require action plans from Parties to eliminate the release of POPs by-products. Also in view of the

framed provisions concerning capacity building and financial assistance, a major series of technical workshops on a regional/sub-regional basis will begin at the end of 1999.

Support to Africa

42. Desertification threatens Africa's productivity, and deforestation threatens its rich biological diversity - an irreplaceable gene bank of immense potential benefit. In view of these alarming challenges, particular action has been devoted to capacity building and the development of environmental policies to address these needs. (See also paragraph 27).

43. At the meeting of GEF Heads of Agencies, held in Washington D.C. on 11 March, UNEP launched the GEF Special Initiative for Africa on Land and Water. The Initiative, endorsed by the thirteenth GEF Council, 5-7 May, was undertaken in recognition of the fact that more attention needs to be given to Africa to assist it in resolving issues related to land degradation and the management of shared water bodies. Following the establishment of the UNEP Technical Support Group on the Initiative, and the composition of the UNEP/GEF Programme Coordination Committee, the first meeting of the GEF Africa initiative on land and water technical support group was held on 25 June in Nairobi. The initiative was also taken up and discussed at the Thirty-fifth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government (OAU Summit), 12-14 July, Algiers, during which UNEP and the GEF were invited to attend yearly meetings of the regional co-ordination mechanism on desertification in Africa as observers.

44. Together with the World Bank and the Government of Kenya, UNEP organized the African Water Resources Management Policy Conference, in Nairobi, 26-28 May. The meeting, attended by representatives from African Governments, international organizations, and the United Nations agencies, brought about the formation of an African Water Resources Management Forum, for the exchange of knowledge among African water resources management professionals and practitioners. The meeting recognized the key strengths and lessons learned in water resource management, the role of civil society, as well as the question of water pricing and cost recovery, environmental management and trade-off, and issues specific to Africa, such as the importance of customary law and practice. (See also paragraph 30-31).

45. For the meetings of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), namely the Seventieth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers, 8-10 July, Algiers, and the Thirty-fifth Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, 12-14 July, Algiers, UNEP produced a booklet entitled "Summary Report to the Heads of State and Government Summit and Council of Ministers Meeting of the Organization of African Unity".

46. UNEP continues to facilitate policy dialogue among African countries on critical issues related to selected multilateral environmental conventions. UNEP provided assistance for the preparation of national action programmes for the implementation of UNCCD, by convening in Nairobi on 27 September – 1 October, a preparatory meeting to prepare for the Third Conference of the Parties to CCD. (See also paragraph 20).

47. In addition, UNEP has collaborated with the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and the World Bank in the development of a programme for capacity building for environmental impact assessment in Africa, which will be submitted to the next session of AMCEN, due to be held in April 2000.

C. Communications and Public Information

48. The work of the Communications and Public Information (CPI) branch lies at the heart of UNEP. Creating public awareness, communicating environmental policy messages and promoting and highlighting the organization's activities are the Branch's core functions. To this end and in addition to every day media work (news releases, features, speeches, press conferences, interviews, television and radio spots, video programmes, and films, a number of activities and initiatives have been undertaken, notably CPI:

(a) Organized World Environment Day in June in Japan and in more than 100 countries; coordinated media work for the Balkan Task Force; organized International Ozone Day for the Preservation of the ozone layer (16 September); organized, in collaboration with Clean UP Australia, the Clean Up the World campaign held in more than 120 countries every September.

(b) Arranged the media launch of UNEP's Global Environment Outlook 2000 report in London and the GEO SIDS reports in New York; launched the third, Canon and JUNIC- sponsored, UNEP International Photographic Competition on the Environment; launched the organization's on-line publications catalogue and book shop.

(c) Established and updated web sites for various special events, campaigns and activities, i.e., World Environment Day, Global 500 Award, UNEP Sasakawa Environment Prize, the International Children's Conference on the Environment.

(d) Promoted UNEP's publications at exhibitions and book fairs (Harare, Nairobi, Frankfurt).

(e) Organized a number of conferences and events for young people, namely a brainstorming session between UNEP's Youth Advisory Council and major stakeholders during the last CSD in New York in March.

(f) Produced three issues of UNEP's flagship magazine "Our Planet", on sustainable tourism; Small Island Developing States; and wastes and chemicals on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Basel Convention.

D. Status of the Environment Fund and other sources of funding, including the status of the trust funds in support of the High-level Committee of Ministers and Officials

49. The status of the Environment Fund and other sources of funding, including the trust funds established in support of the work of the High-level Committee of Ministers and Officials, as at 15 September 1999, are contained in Appendix 1.

E. Status of staffing in UNEP as at 30 September 1999

50. Efforts have also been directed at the institutional strengthening of UNEP through staffing. With regard to the staffing of professional posts in UNEP, as at 30 September 1999, there were 337 posts, 289 of which were occupied. Table 1 provides the number of professional staff by sources of funding. With regard to general service posts as at 30 September 1999, there were 347 posts, 320 of which were occupied. Table 2 provides the number general service staff by sources of funding.

F. Functions of the divisions and responsibilities for the implementation of the decisions adopted at the twentieth session of the Governing Council

51. Following the twentieth session of the Governing Council, the Executive Director identified and outlined the global context in which UNEP would be operating. The present global context is influenced by globalization, requiring policy options based on functional rather than sectoral approaches. In view of this, the Executive Director has developed a new structure consisting of six functional divisions with their respective priority programmes for UNEP. He has also articulated the responsibilities of the six divisions and the UNEP/GEF Coordination Office in the implementation of the programmatic decisions by the Governing Council adopted at its twentieth session. The functions and responsibilities of the divisions in the implementation of the decisions are provided in Tables 3 and 4, respectively.

Table 1: Professional staff of UNEP by sources of funding

	Number of posts			
	(As at 30.06.99)		(As at 30.09.99)	
	Approved+	Occupied+	Approved+	Occupied+
Environment Fund				
(a) MASC	34	26	34	29
(b) Projects	106	93	110	94
Sub-total – Environment Fund	140	119	144	123
Regular Budget	22	21	22	20
Trust Fund Projects				
- Conventions	82	64	83	67
- GEF Trust Fund	16	14	19	18
- Others	22	18	22	17
Sub-total - Trust Fund Projects	120	96	124	102
JPO Agreements (trust funds)	23	23	24	24
Professional Officers financed by Governments	7	7	8	8
Special Account for Support to Trust Funds (SASTF)	13	10	13	11
Activities financed from counterpart contributions	2	2	2	1
GRAND TOTAL	**327**	**278**	**337**	**289**

+ Figures do not include 17 Professional posts, 8 financed from MASC and 9 from OTL for staff from the former PSS and FPMB who were assigned to BFMS in UNON effective 1 July 1998.

Table: 2 General Service staff of UNEP by sources of funding

	Number of posts			
	(As at 30.06.99)		(As at 30.09.99)	
	Approved+	Occupied+	Approved+	Occupied+
Environment Fund				
(a) MASC	51	50	51	50
(b) Projects	129	120	139	132
Sub-total –Environment Fund	180	170	190	182
Regular Budget	17	17	17	17
Trust Fund Projects				
- Conventions	81	72	81	72
- GEF Trust Fund	13	11	13	12
- Others	20	19	21	21
Sub-total - Trust Fund Projects	114	102	115	105
Special Account for Support to Trust Funds (SASTF)	21	14	21	14
Activities financed from counterpart contributions	4	3	4	2
GRAND TOTAL	**336**	**306**	**347**	**320**

+ Figures do not include 26 GS posts, 16 financed from MASC and 10 from OTL for staff from the former PSS and FPMB who were assigned to BFMS in UNON effective 1 July 1998.

Table 3: Functions of the 6 divisions and GEF Coordination Office of UNEP

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	**Division of Environmental Assessment & Early-Warning**	• Keeping under review the state of the global environment with particular focus on UNEP's areas of concentration; • Identifying and providing early warning of emerging issues and environmental threats; • Promoting targeted scientific research; providing and facilitating the provision of authoritative and appropriate science-based information for decision-making and policy formulation on the environment.
	Division of Environmental Policy Development & Law	• Forging new strategic partnerships with policy and decision-makers in key global and regional intergovernmental agencies, non-governmental organizations and the private sector; • Strengthening UNEP's role and capacity at the regional and sub-regional levels at the decision-making level, as well as country programming processes; • Expanding UNEP's role and capacity on key issues of concern, such as international trade, technology transfer, and consumption/production patterns; • Developing environmental law and policy, focusing on institution building for implementation and harmonization at the regional, sub-regional and national level; • Developing economic instruments and other innovative approaches; • Expanding UNEP's role and capacity as a respected facilitator in reducing the gap between governmental policy-makers and leaders in the NGO community and private sector; • Mobilizing resources and reducing dependence and vulnerability concerning voluntary contributions.
	Division of Environmental Policy Implementation	• Providing capacity-building services to Governments on key technical and institutional issues in environmental management; • Developing and implementing pilot activities with potential demonstrative value in terms of a particular environmental policy or policy implementation strategy; • Liaise, support, and generally coordinate technical cooperation activities of other divisions; • Supporting and coordinating, as appropriate the implementation of designated action programmes and plans; • Strengthening mechanisms and networks, both within and outside the United Nations system, for mobilizing and coordinating responses to environmental emergencies; • Assisting sub-regions and countries, as needed, in developing emergency response capacity and in responding to specific emergencies.
	Division of Technology, Industry & Economics	• Promoting cleaner production and consumption patterns, including development of the sustainable tourism programme; • Chemical management, in particular ensuring sustained progress in negotiating a legally biding global treaty on persistent organic pollutants, and supporting Governments in the implementation of the Rotterdam Convention on a voluntary basis during the interim period; • Promoting the use of environmental management practices to assist countries to comply with the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and engaging the private sector to orient towards good energy technology choice and market penetration of renewable energy technologies; • Ensuring that the financial sector integrates environmental considerations in its decision making processes, and ensuring UNEP's input to develop the clean development mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol to UNFCCC; • Facilitating interaction between decision-makers in local communities and the water industry on better resource management in urban areas through the International Environmental Technology Centre.
	Division of Regional Cooperation & Representation	• Advancing the regional environmental agenda and ensuring regional delivery; • Creating and maintaining a dynamic interface with UNEP's six Regional Offices; • Helping manage the wide range of national and regional priorities; • Direct planning and implementation of UNEP programmes in the regions; • Balancing and harmonizing global priorities with regional priorities; • Concentrating on effective and timely flow of information, especially early warning of environmental "hot spots".
	Division of Environmental Conventions	• Promoting cooperation between multilateral environmental conventions; • Facilitating UNEP's programmatic support to the convention secretariats; • Establishing a databank, compiling major events in the life of each convention; • Determining the substantive issues under debate, different positions of Governments and other bodies.
	GEF Coordination Office	• Implementing the mandate of UNEP as one of the three implementing agencies of the Global Environment Facility, as contained in the GEF Instrument and further elaborated in the Action Plan on complementarity between the activities undertaken by UNEP under GEF and its programme of work, as adopted by the twentieth session of the Governing Council in February and endorsed by the thirteenth session of the GEF Council in May. / . . .

Table 4: Divisional responsibilities for the implementation of the programmatic decisions adopted by the Governing Council at its twentieth session

Divisions	Dec No.	
Division of Environmental Assessment and Early-warning	20/1	Global Environment Outlook
	20/2	Environmental situation in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories
	20/4	Promotion of access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters
	20/5	Reform of INFOTERRA to ensure better public access to environmental information
	20/30	Mercure satellite communications system
Division of Environmental Policy Development and Law	20/3	Programme for the development and periodic review of environmental law beyond the year 2000
	20/9	The role of women in environment and development
	20/10	Land degradation: support for the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa
	20/13	Inter-Agency Environment Coordination Group and system-wide strategy in the field of the environment
	20/16	Issues arising from the resolutions of the General Assembly at its fifty-second and fifty-third sessions and nineteenth special session, specifically calling for action by the United Nations Environment Programme
		Environmental conventions
	20/18	Contribution of the United Nations Environment Programme to the Commission on Sustainable
	20/19	Development at its seventh session
		Freshwater
	20/25	Biosafety
	20/26	Stable, adequate and predictable funding for the United Nations Environment Programme
	20/33	
Division of Environmental Policy Implementation	20/6	Policy and advisory services of the United Nations Environment Programme in key areas of institution-building
	20/8	Further improvement of the international response to environmental emergencies
	20/12	Implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system
		Coral reefs
	20/21	Fresh water
	20/25	
Division of Technology, Industry and Economics	20/22	Outcome of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade
		Chemicals management
	20/23	International action to protect health and the environment through measures which will reduce
	20/24	and/or eliminate emissions and discharges of persistent organic pollutants, including the development of an international legally binding instrument
		Policy and advisory services of the United Nations Environment Programme in the key area of economics, trade and financial services
	20/29	Functioning of specialized offices of the United Nations Environment Programme
	20/40	
Division of Regional Cooperation and Representation	20/2	Environmental situation in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories
	20/11	Support for cooperation between the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment and the United Nations Environment Programme through the regional offices for West Asia and Africa
		Support to Africa
	20/27	Functioning of the regional offices and proposed measures for the strengthening of regionalization and decentralization
	20/39	
Division of Environmental Conventions	20/18	Environmental conventions
	20/20	Establishment of a regional seas programme for the East Central Pacific
	20/26	Biosafety
	20/28	Promoting interlinkages among global environmental issues and human needs
UNEP/GEF Coordination Office	20/7	Global Environment Facility

/...

APPENDIX I

Status of the Environment Fund and other UNEP Sources of Funding including the Status of the Trust Funds established in support of the High-Level Committee of Ministers and Officials as at 15 September 1999

THE FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK OF UNEP

Table 1. The financial framework of UNEP for 1998-1999

by all sources of funds

(millions of USD)

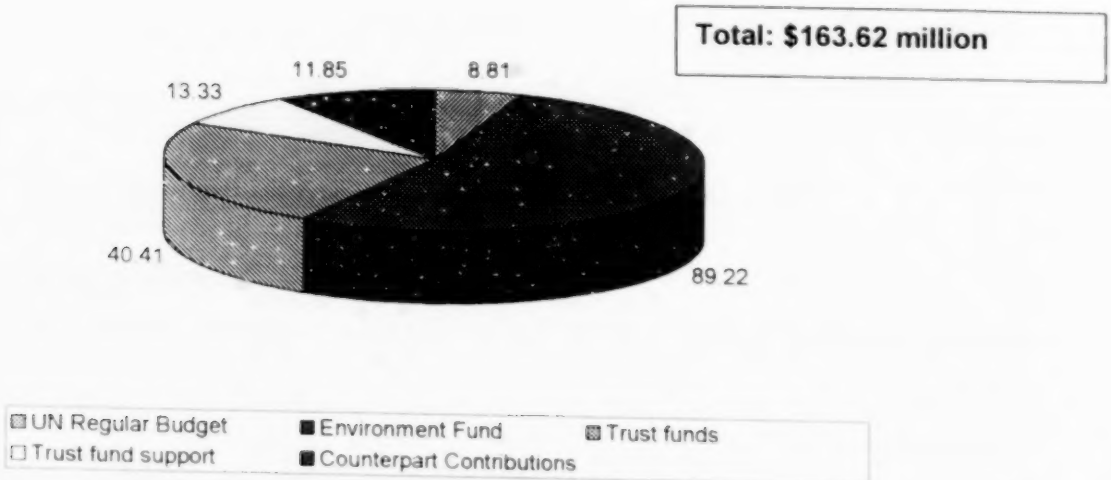
1. Table 1 below provides a complete picture of UNEP's financial framework for the biennium 1998-1999. It shows a breakdown of projected resources and claims on resources for UNEP including contributions from the regular budget of the United Nations, the Environment Fund, trust funds and counterpart contributions related to Environment Fund activities, and trust fund support.

	UN Regular Budget	Environment Fund	Trust funds*	Trust fund support	Counterpart Contributions*	Total
RESOURCES						
Beginning balance of Fund on 1 January 1998	0.00	8.31	20.41	5.95	10.63	45.30
Income/Voluntary contributions	8.81	93.09	39.66	11.52	11.85	164.93
Miscellaneous income and interest income	0.00	5.91	0.75	0.22	(0.00)	6.88
TOTAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE	8.81	107.31	60.82	17.69	22.48	217.10
CLAIMS ON RESOURCES						
Programme of work	4.13	62.00	40.41		11.85	118.39
Fund programme reserve	4.68	4.00				8.68
Management and Administrative Support Costs		23.22		13.33		36.55
TOTAL CLAIMS ON RESOURCES	8.81	89.22	40.41	13.33	11.85	163.62
EXCESS/SHORTFALL OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	0.00	9.78	(0.00)	(1.59)	(0.00)	8.19
Prior years adjustment		(0.27)	(0.23)	(0.02)	(0.16)	(0.68)
Savings on, or cancellation of, prior year's obligations		0.66		(0.20)		0.46
Transfer to operating reserve/financial reserve				(2.50)		(2.50)
BALANCE OF FUND ON 31 DECEMBER	0.00	18.48	20.17	1.64	10.47	50.76

Note * Trust Funds and Counterpart Contributions included in the table are those directly supporting UNEP's Programme of Work. Trust funds for Conventions, Protocols and Regional Seas Actions Plans, GEF, UNFIP and the Multilateral fund are not included in the table.

2. As shown in the table, the total projected resources for the biennium 1998-1999 amount to $217.10 million including a beginning balance as at 31 January 1998 of $45.30 million while the total projected claims on resources is about $163.62 million. The latter is also shown graphically in Figure 1 below. The total balance of funds on 31 December 1999 is estimated to be $50.76 million.

Figure 1. UNEP - total projected claims on resources 1998-1999 (millions of USD)



THE ENVIRONMENT FUND

Introduction

3. This section presents an overview of flow and use of resources of the Environment Fund of UNEP for the biennium 1998-1999 and is structured as follows:

- 1998-1999 resources available;
- 1998-1999 expenditures – updated as at 1 September 1999.

1998-1999 resources available

4. The resources available for 1998 and 1999 are shown below:

Table 2. The Environment Fund – resources available 1998-1999

(millions of USD)

	1998	1999	1998-1999
Beginning balance on 1 January 1998	8.31		8.31
Paid pledges	*45.91*	*35.50*	*81.41*
Unpaid pledges	*0.00*	*2.64*	*2.64*
Total pledges	45.91	38.14	84.05
Additional estimated contributions	0.00	8.48	8.48
Contributions paid in 1999 for 1998		0.56	0.56
Miscellaneous income	3.91	2.00	5.91
Total resources available	**58.13**	**49.18**	**107.31**

5. In 1999, 60 countries have pledged contributions of $38.14 million to the Environment Fund for the first seven months. $35.50 million or 93% of the pledged contributions have been paid leaving a

balance of $2.64 million unpaid contributions. Based on experiences from previous years, it is estimated that additional contributions of $8.48 million will be received during the last quarter of the year. The total contributions in 1999 are therefore projected to equal the $46 million paid and received in 1998. For details of contributions, please see Annex 1: Status of Contributions to UNEP's Environment Fund and Annex 2: Top Ten Donors.

6. The table below compares the contributions pledged and received as at 1 September in 1999 with the two previous years.

Table 3. Contributions to the Environment Fund in 1997-1999

(millions of USD)

	1 September 1997	1 September 1998	1 September 1999
Number of pledged countries	72	61	60
Pledged contributions (millions of USD)	42.38	35.34	38.14
Paid contributions (millions of USD)	23.02	32.28	35.50
Payment rate (%)	54	91	93

7. As shown in Table 3, the number of countries who pledged to the Environment Fund and the level of contributions pledged and paid for 1998 and 1999 are comparable. Whereas the level of pledged contributions in 1999 is more than $4 million lower than in 1997, the paid contributions of $35.50 million and the payment rate of 93% in 1999 are notably higher than in 1997. The Executive Director of UNEP is grateful to all the Governments who have provided their continued support to the Environment Fund in 1999 and paid their contributions in a timely manner. However, the need to broaden the base of contributions to the Environment Fund still remains, and the Executive Director therefore appeals to the countries who have not yet pledged to do so.

1998-1999 expenditures

8. In its decision 20/31, the Governing Council approved the 1998-1999 Environment Fund appropriations of $105.83 million. Based on the resources available, the Executive Director has issued an allocation of $99.65 million for the 1998-1999 biennium. As at 1 September 1999, approximately $67.00 million has been spent. Considering that the rate of expenditures normally peaks in the last quarter of the year, it is estimated that the total expenditure for 1998-1999 will amount to $89.22 million resulting to expected savings of $16.61 million out of the approved 1998-1999 appropriation, as indicated in Table 4 below:

Table 4. The Environment Fund – allocations and projected expenditures as at 1 September 1999

(millions of USD)

	1998-1999 Appropriations	Expenditures as at 1 September 1999	Projected Expenditures for 1998-1999	Projected savings
Fund programme activities	75.00	45.00	62.00*	13.00
Fund programme reserve	5.00	3.00	4.00*	1.00
Management and administrative support costs (MASC)	25.83	19.00	23.22	2.61
Total	**105.83**	**67.00**	**89.22**	**16.61**

Note *: For details of the programme implementation, please see Annex 3.

The Environment Fund – flow and use of resources

9. Table 5 below shows the overall flow and use of Environment Fund resources for the biennia 1996-1997 and 1998-1999. Last column shows a total projected income of $107.31 million for the

1998-1999 biennium. With a total projected expenditure of $88.83 million, it is estimated that UNEP will end this biennium with a carry-over balance of $18.48 million in convertible currency.

10. It should be noted that UNEP has built up a financial reserve of $10 million to guarantee the financial liquidity and to compensate for uneven cash flows. In accordance with the Governing Council decision, this reserve will be further increased to $20 million as and when carry-over resources become available over and above those needed to implement the programme of work approved for the biennia 1998-1999 and 2000-2001.

Table 5. The Environment Fund – flow and use of resources

(millions of USD)

	1996 Actual	1997 Actual	1996/1997 Total	1998 Actual	1999 Projections	1998/1999 Total
RESOURCES						
a) Beginning balance of Fund on 1 January	5.60	6.66	5.60	8.31	23.22	8.31
b) Pledges	45.81	44.10	89.91	45.91	38.14	84.05
Paid Pledges	45.77	44.05	89.82	45.91	35.50	81.41
Unpaid pledges	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.00	2.64	2.64
c) Additional estimated contributions				0.00	8.48	8.48
d) Total Pledges/estimated contributions (b+c)	45.81	44.10	89.91	45.91	46.62	92.53
e) Contributions received in 1999 for 1998				0.00	0.56	0.56
f) Miscellaneous income	1.69	1.91	3.60	3.91	2.00	5.91
TOTAL RESOURCES (a+d+e+f)	53.10	52.67	99.11	58.13	72.40	107.31
CLAIMS ON RESOURCES						
g) Management and Administrative support costs (MASC)	17.39	12.11	29.50	10.37	12.85	23.22
h) Fund programme activities (FP)	28.24	26.37	54.61	23.65	38.35	62.00
i) Fund programme reserve activities (RA)	1.85	2.49	4.34	1.28	2.72	4.00
j) Total expenditures (g+h+i)	47.48	40.97	88.45	35.30	53.92	89.22
k) Prior year adjustments	0.06	0.20	0.26	0.27	0.00	0.27
l) Savings on cancellation of prior year's obligations	(1.10)	(0.22)	(1.32)	(0.66)	0.00	(0.66)
m) Increase in Financial Reserve	0.00	3.41	3.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL CLAIMS (j+k+l+m)	46.44	44.36	90.80	34.91	53.92	88.83
BALANCE OF FUND ON 31 DECEMBER	6.66	8.31	8.31	23.22	18.48	18.48
Financial Reserve						10.00
TOTAL FUND BALANCE AND FINANCIAL RESERVE						28.48

TRUST FUNDS

11. To date, UNEP manages 91 trust funds with a total estimated expenditure of $412.66 million for the 1998-1999 biennium. Out of these, 72 trust funds or $40.41 million directly supports UNEP's Programme of Work.

12. 19 trust funds for conventions, protocols, regional seas action plans, the Multilateral Fund including its secretariat, United Nations International Partnership Trust Fund (UNFIP, which is funded by the Ted Turner Foundation) and GEF are administered by UNEP. Their total estimated expenditure amounts to $372.24 million, of which the Multilateral Fund alone accounts for $276.96 million or 74% of its totality.

13. The number of trust funds and their expenditures have increased steadily over the years. By 1992, UNEP managed 43 trust fund, in 1998 the number rose to 81 trust funds, and the current 91 trust funds represents an all time high. With respect to the resources, the expenditure amounted to $185.14 million for 1994-1995, increased to $350.75 million for 1996-1997 and – as mentioned - projected to increase further to $412.66 million for this biennium. The overall rise has primarily been due to the three following factors:

i The growing number of conventions, regional seas administered by UNEP;

ii The increasing amount of technical cooperation activities being financed from trust funds;

iii The growing number of staff seconded to the UNEP secretariat and paid for under trust funds.

14. As an example on the above: In 1997, 22 UNEP staff members (both senior professional officers and junior professional officers) were supported by technical cooperation trust funds while in 1998 the number increased to 28. Today, 30 professional staff members are funded by Governments through trust funds.

15. Table 6 below shows the estimated 1998-1999 expenditure of active trust funds administered by UNEP.

Table 6. Trust funds – estimated expenditure for 1998-1999

(millions of USD)

Trust Funds	Description	1998-1999 estimated expenditure
	Direct support to UNEP	
20	General trust funds	8.04
29	Technical trust funds (General)	27.14
23	Technical trust funds (Personnel)	5.23
72	**Subtotal**	**40.41**
	Conventions/Protocols/Regional Seas Programmes	
12	General trust funds	58.68
1	Technical trust funds (General)	0.35
2	Technical trust funds (Personnel)	0.11
	Multilateral Fund Secretariat	7.15
15	**Subtotal**	**66.29**
	Special accounts and trust funds	
1	Multilateral Fund for the Montreal Protocol	276.96
1	UNFIP	3.36
2	GEF	25.63
4	**Subtotal**	**305.95**
91	**Grand total**	**412.66**

16. The $276.96 million for the Multilateral Fund is allocated by the Executive Committee of the Fund to implementing agencies and the secretariat of the Fund, to implement approved projects and programmes. In accordance with the agreement between UNEP and the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, UNEP functions as treasurer of the Fund and also as one of the implementing

agencies. In addition, the secretariat of the Multilateral Fund, in Montreal, is co-located and administratively linked with UNEP. As treasurer of the Multilateral Fund, UNEP does not levy programme support cost on the total expenditure of the Fund. As an implementing agency of the Multilateral Fund, however, UNEP charges programme support costs on the expenditures incurred against UNEP activities performed on behalf of the Multilateral Fund and on the expenditure incurred by the Multilateral Fund secretariat. Biennially, expenditure on UNEP-implemented activities amounted approximately to $10-12 million, while the biennial expenditure of the secretariat is approximately $7 million.

TRUST FUND SUPPORT

17. The flow and use of trust fund support costs for 1998-1999 are as follows:

Table 7. Trust fund support – use and flow of resources
(millions of USD)

	1998-1999 approved allocations
Resources available	
Balance as at 1 January 1998	5.95
Estimated income	11.52
Total resources available	**17.47**
Claims on resources	**13.33**
Transfer to operating reserve	2.50
Balance on 31 December 1999	**1.64**

18. The Executive Director has approved an allocation of the trust fund support costs of $13.33 million for the 1998-1999 biennium. Taking into account the recorded expenditures of $10.60 million as at 1 September 1999, the total expenditures for 1998-1999 is tentatively estimated to equal the approved allocation for the biennium. This would give a fund balance as at 31 December 1999 of $1.64 million. In addition, an operational reserve of $2.50 million has been established in accordance with the provisions of ST/AI/286.

COUNTERPART CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 8. Counterpart contributions – estimated 1998-1999 expenditures
(millions of USD, convertible currency)

Description	1998-1999 estimated expenditures
Counterpart contributions for the Environment Fund	11.85
Counterpart contributions for Conventions	4.32
TOTAL	**16.17**

19. In the 1996-1997 biennium, UNEP's expenditures against counterpart contributions amounted to $15.40 million in support of UNEP's activities as well as to Conventions. In 1998-1999, the estimated expenditure against counterpart contributions amounts to $16.17 million, out of which $11.85 million or 73% directly supports UNEP's programme of Work.

REGULAR BUDGET

20. Regular Budget of the United Nations provides support to UNEP in line with the General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII). When it established the United Nations Environment Programme, the Assembly decided "that the costs of servicing the Governing Council and providing the small secretariat .. shall be borne by the regular budget of the United Nations".

21. For the biennium 1998-1999, the total allocation from the Regular Budget is $8.8 million out of which, $6.4 million is directly administered by UNEP Headquarters. The balance is allocated to UNEP Regional Offices in New York and Geneva and to the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) in Vienna. So far $5.1 million expenditures have been incurred by UNEP Headquarters as at 30 August 1999. UNEP intends to use the allocation to the fullest extent possible.

Annex I

Status of Contributions to UNEP's 1999 Environment Fund as at 15 September 1999

Country	97 Pledges	97 Payments	98 Pledges	98 Payments	99 Pledges	99 Payments	99 Unpaid Pledges	99 Estimates	Total Pledges & Estimates 1999	2000 Pledges
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Albania	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	0	10,000	10,000	-	-	0	0	0	0
Andorra	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	0	6,000	6,000	0
Angola	6,000	6,000	0	0	5,975	5,975	0	0	5,975	0
Antigua & Barbuda	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	70,000	70,000	0	0	70,000	0
Australia	792,744	792,744	311,400	311,400	320,500	320,500	0	0	320,500	0
Austria	551,597	551,597	463,679	463,679	465,033	465,033	0	0	465,033	0
Armenia	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	5,250	5,250	0	0	-	-	0	5,250	5,250	0
Bangladesh	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,550	-	2,550	0	2,550	0
Barbados	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0	5,000	5,000
Belarus	0	0	2,000	2,000	-	-	0	4,000	4,000	0
Belgium	338,910	338,910	339,324	339,324	329,946	329,946	0	0	329,946	0
Belize	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Benin	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	0	0	5,000	5,000
Bhutan	1,000	1,000	0	0	-	-	0	1,000	1,000	0
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0
Bosnia/Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Botswana	7,000	7,000	7,919	7,919	-	-	0	8,000	8,000	0
Brazil	120,000	92,593	113,364	113,364	55,555	55,555	0	44,444	99,999	0
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	12,000	12,000	-	-	0	12,000	12,000	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	8,124	8,124	4,085	4,085	4,024	4,024	0	0	4,024	0
Burundi	4,000	0	0	0	-	-	0	4,000	4,000	0
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	6,000	0	-	-	0	6,000	6,000	0
Canada	662,113	662,113	750,392	750,392	741,139	741,139	0	0	741,139	0
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Central African Rep.	5,952	5,952	0	0	-	-	0	5,952	5,952	0
Chad	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Chile	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	0	10,000	10,000	0
China	168,740	168,740	180,000	168,640	180,000	-	180,000	0	180,000	0
Colombia	37,303	37,303	37,303	37,303	37,000	1,948	35,052	0	37,000	0
Comoros	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Congo	0	0	6,000	0	-	-	0	6,000	6,000	0
Congo, Dem.Rep	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	10,508	10,508	0	0	-	-	0	10,508	10,508	0
Cote d'Ivoire	5,000	5,000	0	0	-	-	0	5,000	5,000	0
Croatia	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Cuba	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000			0	6,000	6,000	0
Cyprus	6,000	6,000	0	0	-	-	0	6,000	6,000	0
Czech Republic	93,750	93,750	91,185	91,185	141,427	141,427	0	0	141,427	0
Denmark	2,299,511	2,299,511	2,392,573	2,392,573	1,963,295	1,963,295	0	0	1,963,295	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0

Status of Contributions to UNEP's 1999 Environment Fund as at 15 September 1999

Country	97 Pledges	97 Payments	98 Pledges	98 Payments	99 Pledges	99 Payments	99 Unpaid Pledges	99 Estimates	Total Pledges & Estimates 1999	2000 Pledges
Dominica	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	5,957	5,957	0	0	-	-	0	5,957	5,957	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Egypt	8,824	8,824	0	0	-	-	0	8,902	8,902	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	10,000	10,000	21,500	21,500	0	0	21,500	0
Ethiopia	0	0	0	0	6,000	6,000	0	0	6,000	0
Fiji	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Finland	3,156,288	3,156,288	3,073,307	3,073,307	3,046,266	1,523,134	1,523,132	0	3,046,266	0
France	414,010	414,010	577,557	577,557	-	-	0	700,000	700,000	0
Gabon	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Gambia	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Germany	5,690,575	5,690,575	5,312,085	5,312,085	-	-	0	5,312,085	5,312,085	0
Ghana	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0	5,000	5,000
Greece	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	0	0	25,000	0
Grenada	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Guinea	2,000	2,000	3,000	0	-	-	0	3,000	3,000	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Guyana	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Haiti	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Hungary	50,000	50,000	115,648	115,648	70,000	70,000	0	0	70,000	0
Iceland	3,000	3,000	0	0	-	-	0	3,000	3,000	0
India	100,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	100,000	-	100,000	0	100,000	0
Indonesia	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	0	15,000	15,000	0
Iran	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Ireland	159,250	159,250	136,750	136,750	132,053	132,053	0	0	132,053	0
Israel	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Italy	281,925	281,925	422,559	422,559	533,530	-	533,530	0	533,530	0
Jamaica	12,612	12,612	5,779	0	-	-	0	5,779	5,779	0
Japan	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,928,000	5,928,000	0	0	5,928,000	0
Jordan	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Kenya	40,000	40,000	40,000	27,076	40,000	-	40,000	0	40,000	0
Korea (Dem. republic)	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Korea (Republic of)	150,000	150,000	160,000	160,000	150,000	150,000	/ - - - 0	0	150,000	0
Kuwait	200,000	200,000	290,490	290,490	200,000	200,000	0	0	200,000	0
Kyrgystan	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Lao	2,000	0	2,000	0	2,000	-	2,000	0	2,000	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	3,000	3,000	0	0	-	-	0	3,000	3,000	0
Lesotho	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	0	2,500	2,500	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0

Status of Contributions to UNEP's 1999 Environment Fund as at 15 September 1999

Country	97 Pledges	97 Payments	98 Pledges	98 Payments	99 Pledges	99 Payments	99 Unpaid Pledges	99 Estimates	Total Pledges & Estimates 1999	2000 Pledges
Libya	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	28,415	28,415	26,283	26,283	26,674	26,674	0	0	26,674	0
Macedonia	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	17,849	17,849	0	0	17,849	0
Malawi	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	30,000	30,000	0	0	-	-	0	30,000	30,000	0
Maldives	1,500	1,500	0	0	-	-	0	1,500	1,500	0
Mali	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Malta	10,000	10,000	0	0	-	-	0	10,000	10,000	0
Marshall Islands	0	0	1,516	1,516	-	-	0	1,516	1,516	0
Mauritania	6,000	0	6,000	0	6,000	-	6,000	0	6,000	0
Mauritius	4,733	4,733	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0	5,000	0
Mexico	35,690	35,690	80,000	80,000	90,000	31,798	58,202	0	90,000	0
Micronesia	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Moldova	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Monaco	0	0	8,183	8,183	10,582	10,582	0	0	10,582	0
Mongolia	0	0	0	0	1,000	-	1,000	0	1,000	0
Morocco	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	10,000	-	10,000	0	10,000	0
Myanmar	2,000	2,000	0	0	-	-	0	2,000	2,000	0
Namibia	0	0	0				0	0	0	0
Nepal	2,000	2,000	0	0	-	-	0	2,000	2,000	0
Netherlands	2,055,697	2,055,697	2,085,145	2,085,145	2,004,694	2,004,694	0	0	2,004,694	0
New Zealand	85,843	85,843	116,400	116,400	70,992	70,992	0	0	70,992	0
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Niger	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	84,228	84,228	50,000	50,000	100,000	100,000	0	0	100,000	0
Norway	2,299,027	2,299,027	1,983,078	1,983,078	1,923,890	1,923,890	0	0	1,923,890	0
Oman	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	0
Pakistan	50,005	50,005	0	0	-	-	0	50,000	50,000	0
Panama	4,000	4,000	0	0	-	-	0	4,000	4,000	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Philippines	15,000	15,000	17,500	10,714	9,381	-	9,381	0	9,381	0
Poland	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	0	0	100,000	0
Portugal	40,000	40,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	50,000	20,000	0	70,000	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Romania	689	689	0	0	-	-	/. . . 0	622	622	0
Russian Federation	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	-	-	0	400,000	400,000	0
Rwanda	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
St Vincente/Grenadine	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Samoa	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
San Marino	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Sao Tome & Principe	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Saudia Arabia	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0

Status of Contributions to UNEP's 1999 Environment Fund as at 15 September 1999

Country	97 Pledges	97 Payments	98 Pledges	98 Payments	99 Pledges	99 Payments	99 Unpaid Pledges	99 Estimates	Total Pledges & Estimates 1999	2000 Pledges
Senegal	10,000	10,000	0	0	-	-	0	10,000	10,000	0
Seychelles	5,265	5,265	0	0	-	-	0	5,265	5,265	0
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Singapore	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	0	0	15,000	0
Slovak Rep	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Somalia	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
South Africa	40,000	40,000	22,000	22,000	-	-	0	22,000	22,000	0
Spain	673,951	673,951	690,550	690,550	-	-	0	690,550	690,550	0
Sri Lanka	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	-	5,000	0	5,000	5,000
St. Kitts & Nevis	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
St. Lucia	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Sudan	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Surinam	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	0	0	6,000	0
Sweden	2,677,376	2,677,376	2,627,810	2,627,810	2,551,345	2,551,345	0	0	2,551,345	0
Switzerland	2,588,576	2,588,576	2,518,098	2,518,098	2,387,811	2,387,811	0	0	2,387,811	0
Syrian Arab Republic	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Thailand	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	10,655	10,655	0	0	10,655	0
Togo	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Trinidad & Tobago	10,000	0	10,000	0	10,000	-	10,000	0	10,000	0
Tunisia	18,000	18,000	0	0	18,000	18,000	0	0	18,000	0
Turkey	15,795	15,795	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	0	100,000	0
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Uganda	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	2,000	2,000
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
United Arb Emirates	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	6,748,888	6,748,888	7,277,508	7,277,508	6,738,900	6,738,900	0	0	6,738,900	0
United States	5,500,000	5,500,000	8,235,000	8,235,000	7,235,000	7,235,000	0	1,000,000	8,235,000	0
Uruguay	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	0	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	0	0	493	493	-	-	0	493	493	0
Vanuatu	685	685	0	0	-	-	0	685	685	0
Venezuela	25,205	25,205	0	0	-	-	0	25,205	25,205	0
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0	3,000	0
Yemen Arab Republic	0	0	5,170	5,170	-	-	0	5,170	5,170	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Zambia	6,000	6,000	0	0	-	-	0	6,000	6,000	0
Zimbabwe	18,200	18,200	18,200	18,200	-	-	0	18,200	18,200	0
	44,168,761	**44,119,354**	**46,609,383**	**46,474,534**	**38,136,566**	**35,500,719**	**2,635,847**	**8,484,583**	**46,621,149**	**22,000**

ANNEX 2. TOP TEN DONORS

Contributions to the Environment Fund by Top 10 Donors
Payments - as at 15 September 1999 (USD)

	Country	1999
1	United States	7,235,000
2	United Kingdom	6,738,900
3	Japan	5,928,000
4	Sweden	2,551,345
5	Switzerland	2,387,811
6	Netherlands	2,004,694
7	Denmark	1,963,295
8	Norway	1,923,890
9	Finland	1,523,134
10	Canada	741,139
Total - Top 10 Donors		32,997,208
Total paid contributions		35,500,719
Total % payment by Top 10		93%

Contributions to the Environment Fund by Top 10 Donors
Pledges - as at 15 september 1999 (USD)

	Country	1999
1	United States	7,235,000
2	United Kingdom	6,738,900
3	Japan	5,928,000
4	Finland	3,046,266
5	Sweden	2,551,345
6	Switzerland	2,387,811
7	Netherlands	2,004,694
8	Denmark	1,963,295
9	Norway	1,923,890
10	Canada	741,139
Total - Top 10 Donors		34,520,340
Total pledged contributions		38,136,566
Total % pledges by Top 10		91%

New or increased pledges to the Environment Fund
As at 15 September 1999 (USD)

Country	1998 pledge	1999 pledge	Difference
Angola	-	5,975	5,975
Australia	311,400	320,500	9,100
Austria	463,679	465,033	1,354
Bolivia	-	2,000	2,000
Czech Republic	91,185	141,427	50,242
Estonia	10,000	21,500	11,500
Ethiopia	-	6,000	6 000
Italy	422,559	533,530	110,971
Japan	5,000,000	5,928,000	928,000
Luxembourg	26,283	26,674	391
Madagascar	-	17,849	17,849
Mexico	80,000	90,000	10,000
Monaco	8,183	10,582	2,399
Mongolia	-	1,000	1,000
Nigeria	50,000	100,000	50,000
Tunisia	-	18,000	18,000
Total difference			**1,224,781**

ENVIRONMENT FUND ACTIVITIES - PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 1998 - 1999

(ALLOCATIONS, COMMITMENTS AND EXPENDITURES)

(in US dollars) — as at 31 August 1999 — Annex III

Budget line	SUBPROGRAMME / Programme elements	GC.19/22 %	APPORTIONMENTS 1998/1999 based on 75 million	Approved 1998-1999 allocations	1998 Expenditures	1999 Available for Programming	1999 Commitments	% of (C)	1999 Expenditures (estimated)	% of (C)	Unspent balance of allocations
				(A)	(B)	(C)=(A)-(B)	(D)		(E)		(F)=(C)-(E)
1000	**SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES**	**31.00**	**23,250,000**	**20,875,233**	**6,339,672**	**14,535,561**	**13,675,027**	**94**	**5,610,000**	**39**	**8,925,561**
1100	Caring for freshwater, coastal and marine resources	15.40	11,550,000	10,000,000	2,948,222	7,051,778	6,260,233	89	2,100,000	30	4,951,778
1200	Caring for biological resources	7.40	5,550,000	5,125,233	1,572,238	3,552,995	3,464,995	98	1,750,000	49	1,802,995
1300	Caring for land resources	6.50	4,875,000	4,280,000	1,370,884	2,909,116	2,908,116	100	1,200,000	41	1,709,116
1500	Caring for atmosphere	1.70	1,275,000	1,470,000	448,328	1,021,672	1,021,683	100	560,000	55	461,672
2000	**SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION**	**10.10**	**7,575,000**	**6,650,000**	**2,525,355**	**4,324,645**	**3,534,646**	**82**	**2,194,082**	**51**	**2,130,563**
2100	Sustainable production	8.20	6,150,000	5,620,000	2,276,295	3,343,705	2,643,705	79	1,736,082	52	1,607,623
2110	Sustainable production		6,150,000	5,620,000	2,276,295	3,343,705	2,643,705	79	1,736,082	52	1,607,623
2200	Reduced environmental impacts of energy utilization	1.90	1,425,000	1,230,000	249,060	980,940	890,941	91	458,000	47	522,940
3000	**A BETTER ENVIRONMENT FOR HUMAN HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**	**13.40**	**10,050,000**	**8,040,000**	**3,407,310**	**4,632,690**	**4,014,392**	**87**	**2,718,000**	**59**	**1,914,690**
3100	Reduced impacts of toxic chemicals and wastes	8.20	6,150,000	4,920,000	2,253,631	2,666,369	2,577,778	97	1,850,000	69	816,369
3200	promotion of health through improved environmental management	3.70	2,775,000	2,220,000	846,944	1,373,056	843,334	61	548,000	40	825,056
3210	Emerging environmental health issues			1,432,500	472,203	960,297	843,334	88	520,000	54	440,297
3220	International Environmental Technology Technology Centre (IETC)			787,500	374,741	412,759	0	0	28,000	7	384,759
3300	Mitigating the effects of environmental change and emergencies	1.50	1,125,000	900,000	306,735	593,265	593,280	100	320,000	54	273,265
3310	Mitigating the effects of enviromental change and emergencies		1,125,000	900,000	306,735	593,265	593,280	100	320,000	54	273,265
4000	**GLOBALIZATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT**	**8.50**	**6,375,000**	**6,450,000**	**2,270,598**	**4,179,402**	**4,160,738**	**100**	**2,305,000**	**55**	**1,874,402**
4100	Trade and the environment	1.70	1,275,000	1,340,000	494,785	845,215	845,214	100	380,000	45	465,215
4200	Environmental economics	1.30	975,000	870,000	382,260	487,740	480,053	98	320,000	66	167,740
4300	Environmental Law	5.50	4,125,000	4,240,000	1,393,553	2,846,447	2,835,471	100	1,605,000	56	1,241,447
4310	Law and institutions		3,600,000	3,720,000	1,193,754	2,526,246	2,515,270	100	1,460,000	56	1,066,246
4320	IUC		525,000	520,000	199,799	320,201	320,201	100	145,000	45	175,201

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Budget line	SUBPROGRAMME Programme elements	GC.19/22 %	APPORTIONMENTS 1998/1999 based on 75 million	Approved 1998-1999 allocations	1998 Expenditures	1999 Available for Programming	1999 Commitments	1999 % of (C)	1999 Expenditures (estimated)	1999 % of (C)	Unspent balance of allocations
				(A)	(B)	(C)=(A)-(B)	(D)		(E)		(F)=(C)-(E)
5000	**GLOBAL AND REGIONAL SERVICING AND SUPPORT**	37.00	27,750,000	26,602,600	9,107,983	17,494,617	15,852,454	91	8,522,000	49	8,972,617
5100	Support to regional cooperation	8.00	6,000,000	5,980,000	1,903,589	4,076,411	4,036,802	99	2,140,000	52	1,936,411
5210	Regional Office for Africa (ROA)	1.60	1,200,000	1,270,000	476,434	793,566	793,566	100	400,000	50	393,566
5220	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP)	1.60	1,200,000	1,160,000	314,974	845,026	845,026	100	400,000	47	445,026
5230	Regional Office for Europe (ROE)	1.20	900,000	930,000	266,307	663,693	623,884	94	400,000	60	263,693
5240	Regional Office for L.A. and the Caribbean (ROLAC)	1.60	1,200,000	1,230,000	480,000	750,000	750,000	100	400,000	53	350,000
5250	Regional Office for North America (RONA)	0.80	600,000	410,000	106,702	373,298	373,298	100	190,000	51	183,298
5260	Regional Office for West Asia (ROWA)	1.20	900,000	910,000	259,172	650,828	650,828	100	350,000	54	300,828
5200	Environmental assessment, regional networks and UNEPNET	20.10	15,075,000	13,824,000	4,924,975	8,899,025	7,801,089	88	4,144,000	47	4,755,025
5300	Policy, Governing Council, inter-agency affairs and resource mobilization	8.90	6,675,000	6,798,600	2,279,419	4,519,181	4,014,763	89	2,238,000	50	2,281,181
5310	Environmental citizenship, public information, awareness,education and outreach	5.90	4,425,000	4,478,600	1,606,381	2,872,219	2,887,801	101	1,560,000	54	1,312,219
5320	Inter-agency and policy affairs	2.30	1,725,000	1,840,000	536,788	1,303,212	843,212	65	543,000	42	760,212
5321	Policy and Gender	1.89	1,417,500	1,594,000	413,788	1,180,212	720,212	61	420,000	36	760,212
5322	Inter-Agency	0.41	307,500	246,000	123,000	123,000	123,000	100	123,000	100	0
5323	Support to Conventions	0.70	525,000	480,000	136,250	343,750	283,750	83	135,000	39	208,750
5330	Resource mobilization	6.80	5,100,000	4,405,000	1,433,056	2,971,944	2,660,802	90	1,260,000	42	1,711,944
5510	Environmental assessment and outreach to major groups	1.40	1,050,000	860,000	336,134	523,866	459,710	88	360,000	69	163,866
5520	Coordination and promotion of policy relevant research	5.70	4,275,000	4,067,000	1,552,601	2,514,399	1,989,399	79	790,000	31	1,724,399
5530	Information for decision-making and action planning (ENRIN)	4.30	3,225,000	3,067,000	1,095,494	1,971,506	1,774,068	90	1,224,000	62	747,506
5540	Environmental information service	1.90	1,425,000	1,425,000	507,690	917,310	917,310	100	510,000	56	407,310
5550	Global communication and electronic services (UNEP Net/Mercure)										
	Total Fund Programme Activities	100.00	75,000,000	68,817,833	23,650,916	45,166,915	41,237,257	91	21,349,082	47	23,817,833
	Total Fund Programme Reserve		5,000,000	5,000,000	1,282,998	3,717,002	2,401,489	65	1,717,002	46	2,000,000
	Grand Total		80,000,000	73,817,833	24,933,916	48,883,917	43,638,746	89	23,066,084	47	25,817,833

HA - Technical Trust Fund in Support of the Work of the HLCOMO
Flow and Use of Resources for 1998-1999
(in USD)

	Year 1998	Year 1999*	Total 1998-1999*
Resources available			
Balance as at 1 January of the year/biennium	217,731	356,957	217,731
Contributions	300,000	-	300,000
Interest income	2,784	6,580	9,364
Total resources available	520,515	363,537	527,095
Claims on resources			
Direct costs	144,742	90,000	234,742
Trust fund support cost (13%)	18,816	11,700	30,516
Total claims on resources	163,558	101,700	265,258
Balance as at 31 December of the year/biennium	356,957	261,837	261,837

Note* The 1999 expenditures are projections

Annex 4(b)

HL - General Trust Fund in Support of the Work of the HLCOMO
Flow and Use of Resources for 1998-1999
(in USD)

	Year 1998	Year 1999*	Total 1998-1999*
Resources available			
Balance as at 1 January of the year/biennium	41,939	118,962	41,939
Contributions	157,917	-	157,917
Interest income	9,500	-	9,500
Total resources available	209,356	118,962	209,356
Claims on resources			
Direct costs	80,000	40,000	120,000
Trust fund support cost (13%)	10,394	5,200	15,594
Total claims on resources	90,394	45,200	135,594
Balance as at 31 December of the year/biennium	118,962	73,762	73,762

Note* The 1999 expenditures are projected

Annex 4(c)

HA/HL - Status of Contributions 1997-1999 (in USD)

HA - Contributions paid

	1997	1998	1999
United States	300,000	300,000	-
Total	300,000	300,000	-

HL - Contributions paid

	1997	1998	1999
Argentina		5,000	
Australia	7,308		
Norway		47,615	
Switzerland	6,803	55,532	
United Kingdom	33,040	49,770	
Total	47,151	157,917	-

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HIGH-LEVEL COMMITTEE OF
MINISTERS AND OFFICIALS
Fourth Meeting
Bonn, 1 November 1999
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

RECENT ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Report of the Executive Director

Corrigendum

Page 39

Replace page 39 with the attached text.

* UNEP/HLC/4/1.

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Annex 4(a)

HA - Technical Trust Fund in Support of the Work of the HLCOMO
Flow and Use of Resources for 1998-1999
As at 22 October 1999
(in USD)

	Year 1998	Year 1999*	Total 1998-1999*
Resources available			
Balance as at 1 January of the year/biennium	217,731	356,957	217,731
Contributions	300,000	-	300,000
Interest income	2,784	6,580	9,364
Total resources available	520,515	363,537	527,095
Claims on resources			
Direct costs	144,742	242,139	386,881
Trust fund support cost (13%)	18,816	31,478	50,295
Total claims on resources	163,558	273,617	437,176
Balance as at 31 December of the year/biennium	356,957	89,919	89,919

Note* The 1999 expenditures are projections